

Unprofitable Practices Followed On Farms Causes Heavy Losses Which Could Easily Be Avoided

While many unprofitable practices are followed on farms throughout the country there would appear to be three that are outstanding that should long ago have been corrected, observes J. B. Spencer, Director of Publicity, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. These practices are the thick sowing of corn for a fodder crop, the rotting down of farmyard manure, and the carrying on of dairy farming with cows the production of which is not determined by modern methods.

It is many years since it became generally understood that the thick planting of corn not only wasted seed, but resulted in a crop of low feeding value. It has long been demonstrated and the information made public that farmyard manure loses value about at the same rate as it loses weight. Still these two practices are permitted to cause heavy losses among particularly the class of farmers who can ill afford the waste that is incurred.

It is all these practices are that there is perhaps more excuse for them than that of feeding, housing and milking cows that give so little as to pay their own way in the herd. Testing cows for production by simple and sure methods has been long carried on in this country, and thousands of herds have been built up to a profitable rate of production. Owners of hundreds of thousands of cows and thousands of herds do not take advantage of this device, and are each year helping to depress the farming industry. According to the latest issued report of the Federal Minister:

"In Ontario, for example, thirty thousand cows, representing three thousand three hundred herds, were tested, within the past fiscal year under the Live Stock Branch cow testing policy, which operates in all the provinces except British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Quebec. That is to say, of the more than 1,800,000 cows, trouble was taken to weigh and test the milk of only 30,000 during sufficient of their lactation period to indicate the returns they were making through the milk-pail. Of this number 13,180 cows averaged 8.10 pounds of milk, containing 230.77 parts of butterfat; 2,300 cows gave 300 pounds of butterfat and upwards. There were, therefore, more than 500 pounds of butterfat and 28 averaged 400 per cow."

The discovery by testing of the actual production of cows usually leads to several advanced steps in farming practice. The unprofitable producers are no longer maintained in the herd, and the better cows are given greater care. More suitable and heavier yielding feeds are grown, and improvement by the use of better sires is at once commenced.

To assist farmers in having their herds tested upwards of twenty dairy promoters are employed in Ontario. The Department of Agriculture is encouraging and helping in the testing and recording of herds within cow testing associations of which there were 264 operating in the provinces of Alberta, Manitoba, Quebec and the three maritime provinces. The Live Stock Branch at Ottawa is ready to assist and direct dairy farmers in utilizing modern methods in determining whether or not the cows are producing milk in profitable quantities.

The Other Side

As the Ottawa Journal remarks, the subject of dogs is a "ticklish one." To most of us, on occasion, dogs are a nuisance, but there is another side to it. There is the boy-and-slug-side; the non-descript little animal, a nuisance to some, perhaps, but to the boy a companion to be fought for and protected. Let us not forget the boy's side of the question; to him it means a very great deal.

Modern proverb: "Presents make the heart grow fonder."



We are celebrating our maid's jubilee today.
"Has she been with you 25 years?"
"No, she is the 25th we have had this year."—Vart Hen, Stockholm.

W. N. U. 1006

Big Game Hunters

Travel By Airplane

Parties Being Organized In Europe For Trips To Africa

Expeditions are now being organized in which big-game hunters, by travelling to and from Africa by air, save weeks as compared with surface transport. Nairobi, in the heart of the big-game country, is only seven days from London by the regular air route.

Hitherto the exigencies of time, owing to the length of the journeys involved, have limited sport in Africa to the favoured few. But the speed of the African air-mail now solves the problem of the most sportsman who needs to reach, and return from, the big game lands as quickly as possible.

Speed is not the only advantage of the airway when traversing Africa. It also affords splendid views of wild life from the air. Recently, for example, during a flight from Cairo to Uganda, the King of the Belgians obtained, along the sections from Wadi Haila to Malindi, some magnificent views of big-game in natural surroundings. From the windows of his air salon he saw buffalo, giraffe, and herds of elephants numbering nearly 1,000 animals; and it is interesting to note that on this occasion, though the pilot steered low over the elephants to afford the King the clearest view, they did not stampede or take fright, being apparently undisturbed by the passage of the aircraft above.

Rudder Travels By Truck

"Berenger's" 55-Ton Tail Taken North For Repairs

One of the queerest travellers that has ever taken the road from Southampton to Darlington was the 55-ton tail of the "Berenger's." This tail of the mighty liner had to go north for repairs. It was too heavy and unwieldy to travel by railway system, so "Kathleen Mavourne," the world's largest ferry, took the 55 tons of rudder upon her 10 wheels and made a gainful progress from the great Hampshire port to the grimy iron district of the north.

Police and road scouts were busy the whole 200 miles of road winding motorcade what they must expect if they should meet the mighty traveller on narrow streets. The great ferry was greeted with cheers in many a village as she passed through doing a solid eight miles an hour. The only check of the journey was encountered that outside the village of Westbridge on the Great North Road, where there was a breakdown through engine trouble, and something like 12 hours were lost. The journey altogether occupied six days and 16 hours, and the ferry consumed nearly 300 gallons of gasoline.

Persistent Advertising

Little To Be Gained By Spasmodic Attempts At Publicity

Advertisers of little experience expect too many results too quickly, according to A. J. Danne, advertising counsel of Toronto.

"They take the view," he said, "that if advertising is a seed, something must show above the ground the day after the seed is planted." If advertising is a stimulant, then it must agitate the heart and limbs into action immediately and violently."

Mr. Danne pointed out that time is a great essential in advertising and that a campaign must be put forward persistently and patiently if results are to be expected.

"It is not natural for two days of suspense in March to melt all the snows of winter," he said.

Impatience he pointed out, is the cause of many spoiled advertising campaigns, which called before they have had a real chance to take root.

One For The Irish

"You know, Pat," said the Scot, "some time ago we dug the ruins of a fourteenth century castle in Scotland and found a lot of wire. This proves that telegraphs and telephones were used in Scotland already in the fourteenth century."

"Well," answered Pat, "in Ireland we made a more wonderful discovery. We dug up a prehistoric dwelling and found no wire at all. That proves that our Irish ancestors in prehistoric times used wireless."

Canes are again in vogue in England.

Explorers Find New Varieties Of Fish

Expedition To Little-Known Islands Bring Back Rare Specimens

Four-eyed fish that use one pair of eyes beneath the water and another above and fat red fish with eyes that shine in the dark were among the trophies brought back by the Teuphoton Crocker Expedition from the little-known islands of Mexico and Central America.

Some 400 specimens of birds also were obtained, and mammals, plants, insects and marine life collected by the expedition which travelled 9,000 miles.

Fifty gallon jars closely packed with marine life dredged from the sea at depths from six to 200 fathoms were brought back. There, it is claimed, contain many rarities.

The four-eyed fish captured is declared to be found only in a shallow Honduras river. With double eyes, it swims just below the surface, one pair of eyes scanning the air for insects and the other set watching the bottom for food.

Share Renting Of Farms

Helpful Circular Prepared At Ontario Agricultural College

An excellent circular containing a brief but comprehensive discussion of the principles and conditions of share renting of farms has just been prepared by Department of Agricultural Economics at the Ontario Agricultural College.

Anyone interested may secure a copy by writing to that department. Two main plans of rental are set forth, namely crop-share renting and live-stock and crop-share renting. Many modifications of these are suggested and discussed. Tables are given showing satisfactory proportional division of expenditures and returns as between landlord and tenant, under varying conditions of soil fertility, buildings and equipment, and market facilities. The circular also contains a form of agreement which should prove very useful, both to tenants and to those who have farms to rent in helping to avoid some of the pitfalls common with loosely stated or with unwritten agreements.

Cost Of High Schools

Free Secondary Education For Everybody Is Becoming Expensive

The outcry against the unprecedented cost of high school increases day by day, and the attack centres pretty much around one point.

The question at issue is this, says a writer in Toronto Saturday Night: "Can we afford free secondary education for everybody?" As long as a small proportion of children presented themselves for it the question did not arise. Now, with half of all children appearing in high school—very much more than half in cities—it forces itself upon us. If all of the youth attempting it were capable of benefiting from it it might be a good investment. This may be something of what a leading English educationalist has in mind when he tells us that in the old land they cannot afford it, neither can we, but we do not realize it."—Sault Daily Star.

Dorothy—"How long is it to my birthday?"
Mother—"Not very long."
Dorothy—"Well, is it time for me to begin to be a good girl?"



(By Helen Williams)



WHAT NEW YORK IS WEARING

Illustrated Dressmaking Lesson Furnished With Every Pattern

Here's something extremely smart in a brown plaid woolen frock the little school girl of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

It's the new coat type exactly like the grown-up with big bow collar of white pique. The little artist's tie is wide red crepe de chine to match the leather belt. It's easily made! It's a one-piece affair with an inset inverted plait at the front to give ample room fullness. Style No. 3180 requires 2 yards of 38-inch material with 1/2 yard of 50-inch contrasting and 2 yards of binding for the 6-year size. Price of pattern 20 cents in stamps or cash (cash is preferred). Wrap coils save.

3180

How To Order Patterns

Address: Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg

Pattern No. Size

Name

Address

City

State

Country

Day

Month

Year

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Year

Day

Month

Year

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Spanish Apiarist Has Evolved A Plan To Greatly Increase The Production Of Honey

Russia's Five-Year Plan Near Failure

Production Dropped Off This Year Instead Of Increasing

Complete production figures for the first seven months of the current year indicate practically the end of the Soviet hope to complete the five-year program for basic industries like ferrous metals, coal, transportation and agriculture in four years.

The production figures showed that industry gained 17 per cent. over the corresponding seven months of 1931, but this was less than half of the 36 per cent. growth set for the year with the view of completing the five-year program.

Industrial growth may if sharp improvement is achieved in the final part of 1932, reach 20 or 22 per cent., which is about the average for recent years. But this would be still far short of the Soviet goal and leave the "planning" unfulfilled.

The most disturbing element in the statistical picture for the seven months of 1932 is the fact that the output in leading industries has been declining rather than increasing. After a fairly good start in January and February, production slumped gradually as food and transport difficulties piled up.

Generator Used Again After Fifty Years

First To Furnish Commercial Power For Electric Light

Although the hand of the master inventor was not there to help, Old Jumbo No. 9, the first generator ever furnished commercial power for electric light, came to life recently at Henry Ford's Greenfield Village. The occasion was the dedication in New York of a plaque at the site of the old Pearl St. station which housed the generator 50 years ago.

As the old generator, rebuilt and housed in the Ford museum, swung into action a description of the scene was conveyed to the New York dedicatory group by radio.

Alex. Dow, now president of the Detroit Edison Company, handled the valve wheel. He recalled that when Thomas A. Edison first turned on the generator and provided electric light to 400 New York homes, he was studying under a flickering lamp light in Liverpool. As Dow turned the valve, the same one Edison had handled a half century ago, the old generator, sire to all the great power plants of today, leaped into action and current went through the circuits to light a dozen old-fashioned light bulbs.

Mrs. Smith (showing portrait of herself on her mother's arm): "This is how I looked twenty years ago." Guest: "Wonderful! And who is the baby on your arm?"

Although there is only one lawyer in Canada for every 1,600 people, there is one lawyer in the House of Commons for every four members of other callings.

IS THE UNITED STATES PRESIDENT AN ENGLISHMAN?

What a Man Is, Not What He Has, Estimates Worth

Not what a man has, but what a man is, is the true measure of a man's worth. It is his properties rather than his property, by which he is to be estimated. And the way a man shows what he is and what are his properties lies, in his chosen activities in life. His tastes and his gratifying, his desires and their pursuing, are a revealing evidence of a man's character. He aware, therefore, says Marcus Aurelius, "that every man is worth just so much as the things are worth about which he busies himself."



It has been disclosed that not long ago a great deal of research was made by officials in the Town Clerk's Department of the Town of Kensington, England, to find out whether or not President Hoover was ever a British subject. The period of the search covered the years between and including 1811 and 1915. The inquiries resulted in the United States President, who many years ago lived at the "Red House," in Horton Street, Kensington. No official information has been given concerning the result of the search. Above is a picture of the entrance to "Red House," while inset is a good photograph of President Hoover.

Working on the theory that the busy bee still can be kept busy, Don Jose Rovira Mari has invented a hive which may revolutionize the bee industry.

Senior Rovira is an experienced beekeeper at Benja, near Madrid. After perfecting his new device and becoming convinced that the productivity of the bees can in some cases be increased 100 per cent., he has demonstrated his apparatus at the museum of natural sciences, Madrid, where it created a good impression.

The basic principle of the new hive is the simplification of the bee's labors so that it can dedicate more of its energy toward the business of making honey. The apparatus is known as the "fountain-hive," for to extract honey, all that is necessary is to perform a simple operation with a device of Rovira's invention, and then open a spout through which the honey flows out.

All of this is accomplished without disturbing the bees, and in this manner all the complicated procedure of the old-fashioned keeping is eliminated. "Furthermore," he explained, "the 'fountain-hive' enables us to incite the bees to more work. In the springtime, when there is plenty of new flowers, their capacity for making honey is greatly increased. In order to utilize this potential capacity all one has to do is to give the bees water, and they will then begin to produce more."

And in view of the fact that the honeycomb is practically undisturbed, the energies which the bee would otherwise have to be constantly making to create a new comb are saved, and can be devoted to the task of producing more honey. Or, in the case of the bee raiser who buys manufactured combs, the new process obviates the necessity for purchasing them.

"Of course, as things are at present, many persons desire to buy their honey in the comb, in order to be sure of its purity. But when the public knows this device, they will be attracted to the 'fountain-hive' guaranteed to be extracted without the necessity of having to touch the comb at all or of irritating the bees by the use of smoke or some other method, and instead is obtained by simply turning a key and letting it run out in all its purity, without any pollen or other matter, they will be reassured of its quality."

"There are many incidental advantages of the new invention," Rovira added, "one of them being that there is no necessity for ever incensing the bees. When, under the present system, the beekeeper goes out to rob the bees, he is well protected by a net around his face, and gloves, but the incensed bees go as far as two kilometers away and sting every person who do not happen to have a net around their faces. Under the new system they are never molested, and hence the beekeeper need not wear any net, gloves or other protection for that reason, they produce more."

Rovira has made a life study of bees, and is well known and loved that they are more intelligent than man, and that man, in utilizing the activities of the bees, was not getting as much return as might be accomplished, for the very fact that certain rather unnatural elements were adopted by the bee industry.

How Aviators Could Withstand Altitude

Scientists Advise Breathing Oxygen For Hours Before Ascent

Aviators pilots could rise to altitudes of fifty thousand feet, without undue risk of death from the rigorous experience if the nitrogen gas in their bodies is expelled before they long climb by breathing oxygen for one hour before the ascent. Sir Leonard Hill, the eminent British physiologist, now concludes in a communication to the British scientific journal, Nature, as the result of experiments on animals under low pressure conditions.



"The lady complains that she showed her no courtesy."
"But, sir, I showed her everything we had in the shop."—Vart Hen, Stockholm.

Canes are again in vogue in England.

TROOPS QUELL SECOND RIOT AT PORTSMOUTH

Kingston, Ont.—More than 200 madmen, convicted, defiant in the face of machine guns and rifle fire, rioted in open mutiny in Portsmouth penitentiary.

Seven hundred men howled their approval from the iron-barred cell block of Canada's largest penal institution.

One prisoner fell wounded before the first rifle fire of troops numbered for the second time in four days from Kingston barracks by distressed prison officials. Prison authorities, who reported no further injuries, said the man was not seriously hurt.

The climax of three days of unrest since the initial outbreak came when 210 prisoners in an "overflow" dormitory overpowered their 40 guards and released another 110 convicts from tiers of cells in the "big house."

Windsor, Ont.—Collapse of a rumor that sentences of all inmates were to be reduced one-third was one of the chief causes of the riot at Portsmouth penitentiary, according to "Red," a former convict released last month. The former convict also said there was little doubt "rotten food" and lack of cigarette papers also contributed to the recent outbreak.

Locomotive Blast

Bolter Explodes, Killing Death To Engineer and Injuring Fireman

Dymont, Ont.—Michael Harris, engineer, is dead, and Tom O'Flaherty, fireman, and the boiler of a mixed stock and freight train a mile and a half east of here.

Megre reports of the accident are reaching here over crippled communication channels. All wire communication between eastern and western Canada was cut off at the point of the explosion between Kenora and Fort Frances, Dr. Morrison, of Dymont, and John Watson, of the Red Cross hospital here, left hurriedly for the scene of the tragedy.

The train was en route on the Canadian Pacific Railway when the explosion occurred. Both Harris and O'Flaherty are residents of Kenora, Ontario.

Cost Of Canadian Navy

Sum Expended During Last Fiscal Year Was \$3,043,509

Ottawa, Ont.—The total expenditure on the Royal Canadian Navy for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1932, amounted to \$3,043,509. Of that sum \$1,000,000 was expended on the purchase of the two new warships, "Baguena" and "Skeena," was \$500,000. The navy is rapidly approaching the status of a "big navy." Of the eight commanders now serving in the R.C.N., seven are Canadians.

Up to the end of the fiscal year, these ships ran up a bill of \$92,551.68 for fuel oil, a minimum cost in view of the fact that the destroyers, "Baguena" and "Skeena," were not commissioned until May and June of last year.

By-Election Is Closed

Liberal Candidate Noses Out By Majority Of One Vote

Summerside, P.E.I.—Given a majority of one vote in the by-election, Dr. J. F. MacNeill, Liberal, was declared elected to represent the fifth district of Prince in the Prince Edward Island legislative assembly.

His total vote, officially announced by the returning officer, was 1,387. H. M. Downing, his Conservative opponent, received 1,386. It is understood that Mr. Downing will file application for a recount.

Labor Battalion Formed

B.C. Plans To Carry Out Road Work During Winter

Victoria, B.C.—British Columbia's first labor battalion sprang into being when provision for the segregation of young men in camps, members of non-permanent active militia, was made so that these men may be placed in a single camp in the university endowment lands area, Port Grey, Vancouver, under military discipline, with the object of carrying out road work in that area during winter months.

W. N. U. 1935

Request Passes For Workless

Alberta Asks Help From Ottawa For Stranded Men

Edmonton, Alberta.—Efforts to bring single unemployed men, residents of Vancouver and other British Columbia cities, who have been stranded in Edmonton and Calgary and other prairie points as a result of the ban on freight train riding, are now under way.

Premier J. E. Brownlee said no intimation had been received as to what Ottawa was prepared to do.

It is understood R.C.M.P. officials have suggested each man be required to make an affidavit as to his proper place of residence and then the required number of railway passenger cars, of the colonist type, be requisitioned by the federal government to take the men to their homes. Under this plan each man would receive a pass to travel on these cars.

Vancouver, B.C.—Mayor L. D. Taylor has moved swiftly in an effort to block Edmonton's agitation at Ottawa for the removal of the "roving band" of unemployed men from the prairie cities. Vancouver and other coast cities, his worship wired Prime Minister Bennett, urging the ban remain.

For Disarmament

Memorial To Premier MacDonald Urging Acceptance Of U.S. Proposals

London, England.—Three hundred well-known Britons signed a national memorial to Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald urging acceptance of the proposals of the United States proposal to cut armaments by nearly one-third.

The memorial said the government should "as a practical step towards establishment of a status of equality in armaments declare forthwith acceptance of the principle of the proposals of President Herbert Hoover." Among the signers were Lord Cecil, the Archbishop of York, Dean Inge, Prime Minister Lloyd George, Sir Norman Angell, Maude Baskin, John Drinkwater, John Galsworthy, and H. G. Wells.

Voyage Was Uneventful

Miss Cora Hind Arrives In England From Churchill

Avonmouth, England.—Miss Cora Hind, Winnipeg newspaperwoman, arrived in this Gloucestershire port aboard the Italian motorship "Juvetun," 13 days and 21 hours after leaving Churchill, Man. She was the first woman to sail from Canada's northernmost port.

What impressed her most was the fact that the pilot boat dropped only two miles out of Churchill after which the ship steamed steadily between nine and 10 knots, meeting fog only on one day.

During the entire 3,078 miles, she said, the ship had sighted only four icebergs, all early in the trip and all at a considerable distance.

Japanese Bandits May Release Captives

Have Come To Agreement About British Subjects Is Report

Rhaghai, China.—Japanese intermediaries at Mukden were reported to have reached an agreement to effect the release of Mr. Kenneth Pawley and Charles Corkran, British subjects, who were captured several weeks ago by bandits.

The agreement provides for payment of 150,000 yen (about \$22,500), 250 pounds of opium and a supply of winter clothing for the bandits.

World Economic Conference

Date For Meeting At London To Be Decided Soon

Ottawa, Ont.—The date for the convening of the World Economic Conference in London, England, will be decided upon some time in November, it was stated on highest authority. Fixing of the date, which will be in December or January, will be a matter of agreement between the government of the United Kingdom, which extends the invitations and foreign and other powers who will be represented at the parity.

Beef Exports From Alberta

Calgary, Alberta.—More than 100,000 pounds of beef was exported from Alberta in 1931, according to R. G. Cote, Alberta Livestock Commissioner. There were exported also 105,000 head of cattle, of which 8,000 went down in history as having the lowest livestock price level in 30 years.

The Thames Riot

Matter To Come Up For Debate In House Of Commons

London, England.—Twelve hours after 10,000 jobless men and women had rioted across the Thames from Riverside Square, Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald promised to permit debate soon in the House of Commons on unemployment.

A questioning member of parliament previously had brought up the riot as a subject of discussion, and Sir John Gilmour, the Home Secretary, reported the demonstration was organized by a Communist organization.

Fifty men and four women who were rounded up during the rioting and looting that followed, were taken into ancient Lambeth police court recently under heavy guard. Outside crowds of unemployed begged to assemble but police lines held them in lower Kensington Lane.

The prisoners were sentenced to pay fines of 40 shillings each (about seven dollars) or serve jail terms of 14 days to one month.

After Long Sleep

Girl Said To Be Recovering From Sleeping Sickness Lasting Many Months

Chicago.—Like Washington Irving's Rip Van Winkle, Miss Patricia McGee, 27, who has been ill with sleeping sickness since last February 24, is going to have a lot of news to catch up on when she awakens from her long slumber.

Physicians who have attended her in her suburban home in Oak Park say there are unmistakable signs that she is awakening and her friends are wondering what her reactions will be to the many things that have happened since she fell asleep.

MAY CONSIDER FIVE CENT BONUS FOR 1932 CROP

Ottawa, Ont.—The Federal Government is considering paying a bonus of five cents a bushel to western Canadian farmers of the 1932 wheat crop.

This was definitely stated in the House of Commons by Prime Minister R. B. Bennett, when questioned on the subject by John Vallance, Liberal, (South Battleford). No indication was given when a decision could be expected.

A bonus of five cents a bushel was paid to western wheat growers last year by the government, and was paid through the board of grain commissioners.

The question and answer between Prime Minister Bennett and Mr. Vallance were short.

Mr. Vallance said he had received three telegrams from points in the west, each urging him to press for the bonus of five cents a bushel on wheat. One telegram, he said, stated the bonus was not granted, "revolution was inevitable."

"The government has the matter under consideration," the Prime Minister replied.

SUCCEEDS CHARLESWORTH

Plenty Of Worry

Calgary, Alberta.—Single jobless in western Canada are in a quandary and providing government officials with a knotty problem.

Efforts to have the Dominion government provide them with transportation to their homes brought statements from Mayor Louis D. Taylor, of Vancouver, that he feared they would all say Vancouver was their home and seek transportation for the coast city if such transportation were granted.

With 1,000 men in Edmonton without work and another 1,200 here, efforts were being made to find some means of adding them during the winter months or paying the way for their return to their homes, checked when the ban on road-riding went into effect at the end of September.

Civic officials here said no relief was being granted abed-bodged single men. Whether any would be granted later was not ventured, pending announcement of federal relief plans for the coming winter.

B. K. Sandwell, well known Canadian author and critic, who is reported to have been appointed Editor of Saturday Night, to succeed Hector Charlesworth, who goes to Ottawa as head of the National Radio Broadcasting Commission.

No Comment From Soviets

Press Silent So Far On Annulment Of Trade Agreement

Moscow, Russia.—A despatch from London, England, reporting the annulment of the British trade agreement with Russia was published in Moscow newspaper without comment, apparently having been received too late for editorial expression.

During the Ottawa conference Soviet newspapers threatened reprisals if Great Britain sought to place restrictions on its purchases from Russia in accord with reported Canadian demands.

London, England.—There was a general impression in the London press that the denunciation of the Anglo-Russian trade treaty was the logical sequence of the Imperial Conference at Ottawa.

Kingston Prison Riot

Claimed Convict Helped To Quell Disturbance

Ottawa, Ont.—The Ottawa Citizen carried the following despatch from Kingston following the penitentiary riot.

It is stated a threat was made to set a fire before "Red" Ryan, at one time a dangerous bandit, took action, and then he addressed an angry mob of convicts and appealed to them not to start the blaze or do any damage. "For God's sake, men, do not do this—it will not get you anywhere. I tried it one time and it didn't get me any place," he is reported as saying.

It is stated that "Red" Ryan's appeal helped to quiet down the convicts.

1,200 Men Given Work

Detroit.—David Widman, secretary and treasurer of the Murray Corporation of America, manufacturers of automobile bodies, announced that of this company this week is rehiring 1,200 employees, mostly tool makers, and increasing its payroll about \$50,000 a week in preparation for the production of 1933 models by automobile factories.

Jobless Create Problem

Providing Government Officials With Plenty Of Worry

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Criticizes British Attitude

De Valera Says Britain Playing Part Of Shylock

Dublin, Irish Free State.—Great Britain is "playing the part of Shylock" toward the Free State and at the same time petitioning the United States for relief from war debts which no one denies are mounting and legally due," President Eamon de Valera declared before the daily evening talk.

The president was making his report to the legislature on the failure of the negotiations in London which had been aimed at terminating the Anglo-Irish tariff war. He said those negotiations had failed because Britain insisted members of a suggested joint committee should be limited to representatives of empires nations. This insistence, he added, ruled out any possibility of arbitration.

Mr. De Valera declared the Free State was neither legally nor morally obligated to pay land annuities to Britain.

Lumbermen Pleaded

Abrogation Of Anglo-Soviet Commercial Treaty Good News To B.C. Lumber Interests

Victoria, B.C.—Abrogation of the Anglo-Soviet commercial treaty announced in London, England, is good news to the British Columbia lumber industry, which has been forced to compete with Russian dumping lumber in Great Britain.

"This is the most encouraging news that has been received for some time," said Hon. N. S. Loughheed, Minister of Lands, in commenting on the statement of Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas that the Soviet trade agreement with Great Britain would be terminated.

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EVIDENCE IS SUBMITTED IN BRIGHT FAN CASE

Ottawa, Ont.—Conflicting evidence was adduced at the "Bright Fan" inquiry before Mr. Justice Humphrey Melish of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, Captain R. K. Oliver, master of the British freighter which struck an iceberg and sank October 1 last, with 255,000 bushels of western grain loaded at Churchill, was the chief witness. Evidence was conflicting in regard to drinking among the officers and crew.

Captain Oliver, who was decorated for his war work in the patrol and transport services, passed through a long ordeal on the stand, weakening only when he begged to be excused from describing his war experiences.

Several witnesses said there was no liquor on the ship and none in evidence at Churchill. Captain Oliver said he had done no drinking since leaving England.

Steward Geo said he had two cases of whiskey when he left England, also considerable port and brandy. When left Churchill the ship had two bottles of brandy and two of port. When the ship went down there was one bottle of brandy and two of port.

Discontinue Dumping

Duty On Gasoline

Claim Duty Has Been Holding Up Price In British Columbia

Ottawa, Ont.—An important step was taken by the government in ordering discontinuance of the dumping duty on gasoline imported from the United States. For some time complaints have been made that these dumping duties were holding up the price of gasoline in many parts of Canada. The regular duty of two and a half cents a gallon remains.

The dumping duty varied as the competitive prices of gasoline in the wholesale centres of the United States, but one estimate here was that it averaged about two cents a gallon.

Officials have declined to venture any forecast as to whether it would bring down the price of gasoline.

Attacks Trade Treaty

W. H. Moore Says Canada Is Forging Its Own Shackles

Ottawa, Ont.—Canada is forging its own shackles by accepting the United Kingdom trade treaty, parliament was advised by William H. Moore, Liberal, South Ontario, and former chairman of the tariff advisory board.

Canada's tariff, he said, would remain rigid for five years, irrespective of industrial, labor or economic conditions. The secret of a successful tariff was its flexibility to meet changes in trading, yet Canada's tariff was "like a blindfold for five years," Mr. Moore held.

It is stated that "Red" Ryan's appeal helped to quiet down the convicts.

OTTAWA PACT IS APPROVED BY BRITISH HOUSE

London, England.—A majority of 222 was secured by the government in the House of Commons on the first vote relative to the Ottawa agreements. The vote was not on the agreements themselves but on a resolution of procedure in connection with legislation implementing the agreements.

It was taken, nevertheless, as a good indication of how the House is divided on the trade agreement and the tariffs necessary to carry them out.

To implement the agreements it will be necessary to impose 22 new United Kingdom duties on foreign goods. The normal procedure would be to pass a separate resolution for each duty. The government motion before the House was to authorize the incorporation of the whole 22 duties into one resolution.

The government motion was carried 291 to 69, and the House resumed general debate on the main resolutions.

Major C. R. Atter, former Labor Minister, announced the Labor party did not intend to be bound by the Ottawa agreement. He added that he understood his party's views were shared by Sir Herbert Samuel, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader of the Canadian House of Commons, and the Scullin, leader of the opposition in the Australian government.

Age Of The Earth

Toronto Scientists Place Age At Three Thousand Million Years

Toronto, Ont.—Two Toronto scientists, by means of their experiments, claim to have confirmed the age of the earth at three thousand million years.

Professor E. F. Burton, chairman of the Physics department at the University of Toronto, and Professor J. C. McLennan claim that experiments with liquefied helium in glass vacuum bottles confirm deductions from analyses of radio-active rocks.

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Vancover Cancels Winter Fair

Vancouver, B.C.—The annual winter fair here will not be held this year because of the influenza epidemic, it was decided by the Vancouver Exhibition Association.

WHEN FIFTY MILLION METHODISTS UNITED



The picture above shows the deed of union being signed by the three leaders at the Methodist Conference when the three great Methodist groups in the Mother Country united. The Duchess of York can be seen in the picture.

Claim French Used Poison Gas First

Use Of Grenades Cited In German Official History

Under the auspices of the Reichsarchiv (State Archives), the eighth volume of the German Official History of the World War has just been published. It deals with events of 1915, particularly the campaign in Russia, operations against Italy and the French offensive in Artois. On all these fronts the German armies were successful.

It was in 1915 (April 22) that poison gas was used tactically on the battle front for the first time—by the Germans at Ypres. The Official History discusses this event at some length, indicating moreover that the chemical warfare will be dealt with exhaustively in the ninth volume, to appear next year.

The German history seems to show that the first use of gas came from the French. It says that prior to the war French armaments included gas grenades intended for use in siege operations, that as early as 1914 the French G. H. Q. asked that such grenades should be issued to troops in the front line; that the war department in February circulated printed instructions for the use of gas grenades and that the engines were actually employed by the French troops at the end of that month. As supporting evidence, mention is made in the Official History of a field report of the Twenty-eighth Infantry (Reserve), and "other reports" not specified.

On the other hand, the Official History admits that at the end of 1914 the German army was supplied with gas shells (designated as type T), use of which was made by the Russian front early in 1915, "with inconclusive results because of the one line."

The Official History is careful to point out that the "T" shell "respected" the letter of the international conventions of The Hague prohibiting the use of gas. The conventions forbade projectiles the sole purpose of which was to spread gas, whereas the "T" shell was both explosive and chemical. In the same way at Ypres the poison gas was not compressed into shells to be fired from cannon, as forbidden by the conventions, but contained in metal cylinders carried to the front lines and there released.

Speed Up Traffic

Escalators In London Subway, England, Travel 180 Feet A Minute

Moving stairways or escalators, twice as fast as those used in the United States, have been installed in the London subway to speed up traffic and to draw from the trains. The machines travel 180 feet per minute and are capable of carrying 1600 persons an hour on inclines of from twenty-four to ninety feet, another new record for escalators, says Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Increased safety is claimed by the London subway operators in that the rush-hour traffic can be handled much more quickly than was possible under the old stair-climbing method.

The Russian Language

There is a strong movement in Russia toward the use of the English language. And we do not wonder when we learn that there are publications in sixty-eight languages in the Soviet Union, which would make one language desirable. More than 100 languages and dialects are being used among the 160,000,000 Russian inhabitants. Of these, only 80,000,000 speak Russian.—Los Angeles Times.

The most beautiful hand ever painted is generally recognized as the right hand of Mona Lisa, done by Leonardo da Vinci.

Photographs are replacing pianos in British homes.



"That is the soprano from the opera. A fine voice, simply howls one over."

"You often go to the opera?"

"No, she came into my shop to complain of some stockings I bought from me."—Pileggi, in Baffler, Munich.

W. N. P. 1565

Where People Live Leisurely

Village Of Old Stoke Poles Has Quiet Charm

One of the gems of England unspoiled by the hand of time, is the quiet village of Stoke Poles. A short bus ride from London, it yet remains a part of a world that is gone.

Tourists, as a rule, visit Stoke Poles churchyard where Grey wrote his immortal "Elegy." There his tomb is built by the church wall where the ancient yew casts its shadow. It is a haven of rest, inviting the weary one to leave his burdens outside the carved oak yew-gate. But that is not Stoke Poles itself.

Further on the road, up over a long hill, lies the village. Thatched houses, almost hidden in gardens, the riotous colors of which make the artist hand ache for canvas and palette, border the main road. At the top of the road is a crossroad which winds from the post office to the edge of the village where, in a grey cottage with a whitewashed door doopert, the arm of the law makes his abode. Yes, even in Eden there is a policeman, although he finds little to do in the village but occasionally is summoned to restore order in the countryside round about.

But those gardens! Blue of delphinium, red of roses and white of lilies gleam patriotically along their paths. Here and there a venturesome plant has put forth its blooms on the overhanging thicket. Little flowers of every hue take their place in the overhanging mass of shades. And over all is the peace of a life which takes time to gossip over the hedge with a neighbor or to stroll to the post office to await the arrival of the afternoon bus.

Poetry Often Misquoted

One Line In Grey's "Elegy" Has Three Versions

Quotations from the classic poets are made every day by ordinary writers and speakers, yet the quotations of the same lines often differ. One of the most quoted poems is Gray's "Elegy in a Country Churchyard," and it is strange to find that at least one line has three versions.

The Oxford Book of English Verse has in its edition published in 1901: "The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea."

Cassell's "An Anthology of World Poetry" (1929) has: "The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea."

"Triumphal Immortals" (Hachette, 1931) makes it: "The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea."

The original of Gray's famous poem is surely in existence and it ought not to be difficult to determine which is the correct version. As the Oxford Book of English Verse was edited by a competent literary man as Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, "the lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea" is probably the right one.

Numerous instances of misquotation might be given. Perhaps the most misquoted is the line in Congreve's poem which says: "Music hath charms to soothe a savage breast."

Usually it is rendered: "Music hath charms to soothe a savage heart."

A society for the Protection of Poets might find a needed want.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Echo Of The Conference

British Delegate's Version Of Kiddle Heard At Ottawa

A member of the United Kingdom delegation at the Imperial Conference on the eve of departure was having a friendly chat with the night clerk at the Chateau Laurier at Ottawa. Incidentally he asked the clerk to tell him a good Canadian "ride" to take home. So the night clerk said: "My mother and father have a child and it isn't my brother and it isn't my sister, who is it?"

"My word! What a facer. I give it up. Who is it?"

"Give it up."

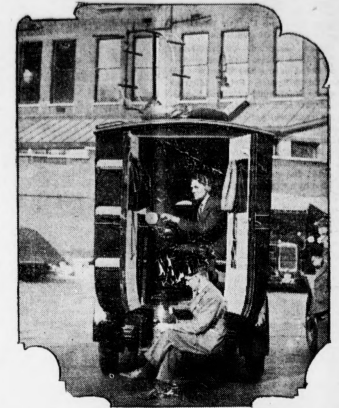
"I thought you would. I never would have guessed either. It's the jolly old night clerk at the hotel in Ottawa.—Civil Service Review.

Smith: "It must be nice to own a car."

Miller: "I know it ought to be, but I've never enjoyed it. Either the car is being required, or else I am."

Russia has a peculiar habit of chirping through its tail.

BEWARE! HERE COMES THE "GHOST CAR"



The annual drive by the British Post Office authorities against radio pirates, has begun and every part of Great Britain is being combed for unlicensed sets. This time, unlike last year, it is a hush-hush campaign carried out with greater intensity than ever, and with the utmost secrecy, until a "pirate" hears a knock on his door and a voice saying, "excuse me, I am from the General Post Office. It is estimated that there are 250,000 unlicensed sets in Greater London alone, and probably more than 2,000,000 all over the country. This picture shows the radio car crew at work detecting radio sets."

Scientist Says Earth's Magnetism Affects Body

Insomnia Likely To Vanish If Bed Is To North

Sleep with your head to the north and, under the soothing influence of the magnetic pole, the spectre of insomnia is likely to be banished. This was the gist of advice given to readers of the Daily Mail of London, England, by Bernard Falk when he drew his attention to recent studies of the effects of the earth's magnetism on the human body.

Some sanatoriums deliberately seek the north when they place their patients' beds in position. Observations have led to the discovery that there is a definite adverse effect on sensitive human beings when they sleep east to west, and thereby traverse the earth's magnetic currents.

Dr. F. Aveling, Professor of Psychology at the University of London, said that although no scientist would be prepared to state with certainty why less troubled sleep should result when the head lay to the north, there was ample foundation for the belief that the position of the bed had some effect.

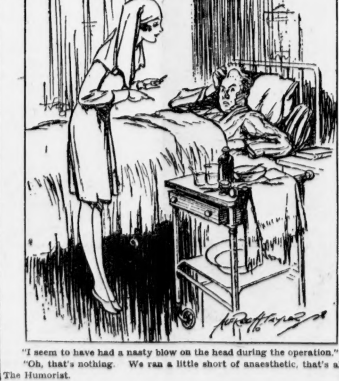
Couldn't Be Dull

Peculiar notions issued from the brain of a young man who said: "What's wrong, dear," asked the puzzled wife.

"My razor," came the reply, "it don't seem to cut at all."

"Don't be silly, dear; it must be all right. I cut the linoleum this morning!"

Houses of today are said to have 50 per cent more glass area in windows and doors than homes of 100 years ago.



"I seem to have had a nasty blow on the head during the operation."

"Oh, that's nothing. We can a little short of anesthetic, that's all."

The Humourist.

Knowledge By Reading

Boys May Obtain Vast Store Of Information In Good Books

Most of the girls who have passed the high school entrance examination have read a few books that were not on the list of studies for that examination, but there are many boys who have never read a book on their own. Girls seem to develop earlier than boys, yet the boys should be encouraged to read. Who should encourage them? When William Pitt the younger was a boy, his father undertook the task. When the lad read a book, the Earl of Chatham, his father, would have him stand on a bench or table and repeat in his own words the tale he had read. Thus he acquired the habit of thoroughness in reading which gave him a vast store of knowledge from which to draw as well as a readiness of expression. Young Pitt became Prime Minister of the United Kingdom at twenty-three. Not one in many millions of boys would have an opportunity to become prime minister no matter what their ability was, but there are opportunities of leadership open to every boy which Young Pitt's educational qualification would enable him to embrace. This is something in the line of education which any father or mother could do for the child he loves. It is something which a great deal of pleasure will accrue to the parent and a great deal of profit to the child. Try this compelling and prove it true. It is something to do.

A Doctor's Explanation

Tells Why People Should Not Criticize Medical Profession

I am a doctor. I manage someone to read a little, and I know the magazines many more or less violent assaults on the inadequacy of the medical profession. It might be interesting to a layman to hear a suggestion from the other side.

There is, I fear, a shocking ignorance among laymen of the limitations of the medical profession. You ask of the impossible and get irritated when we cannot deliver, but you appear never look about you. Don't doctors get sick like anybody else? Don't our own parents and brothers and wives and children die just like you? My own mother has been sick ever since I could remember, and I am 39. My father has high blood pressure. I myself suffer from malaria (tick headache), and have had appendicitis, influenza, Mastoiditis, rheumatism and a few other things. Why do I stand for all this nonsense? Because I know what are the boundaries of their knowledge, and they know that they are doing the best they can.

Food Selection

Says Chickens Are Best Authority On Own Food

Experiments at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph have shown that chickens and hens, if given a chance to make their own selection, will choose those foods that will develop into sound and healthy birds. Dr. G. I. Christie told the allied trades of the baking industry at Toronto. Stating that such tests could be extended to calves, Dr. Christie expressed the hope that they would some time be applied to children, because, he said, there is an inherent quality in all beings which will guide in the choice of foods.

Praise For Universities

Principal Of St. Andrews, Scotland, Says Canada Should Be Proud

"Canada may be proud of the progress her institutions of higher learning have always recorded in every branch of the arts and sciences," Sir James Irvine, principal and vice-chancellor of Saint Andrews' University, Scotland, said when he arrived at Montreal in the Canadian Pacific liner "Duchess of Richmond" to address university faculties and students in Canada and the United States.

Custom Dies Hard

Addressing the Canadian Club, says the Toronto Globe, Lord Hailsham occasionally referred to the United Kingdom as "England."

It is probably an old English custom which dies hard even in an Ulsterman, and while we in Canada, speaking strictly, do not agree with it, we are also concerned about the growing custom in England of calling one-quarter of the Western Hemisphere "America."

George: "Of course being back in London, I miss the cows and sheep and pigs and things."

Ethel: "Ah, yes, but we still have each other, darling."

Montana Well Governed

Has Two Legislative Bodies Meeting Every Second Year

Montana, a state much less in population than Alberta, has two state legislative bodies—Senate and Legislature. The Legislature has 101 members, compared with Alberta's 63. At the Senate representation and Montana has twenty or thirty more than double the legislators in Alberta. The Great Falls Tribune is urging a reduction on the grounds of economy. Montana legislators are not paid as much as those in Alberta, and they only meet once in two years unless a special session is required.

Youth Not Happiest Time

Clearer Outlook And Surer Judgment Come With Years

Whoever thinks youth the happiest period of life has forgotten youth long enough to have outgrown them. There are experiences peculiar to maturity; but youth has an exaggerated capacity for pain; it feels with unaccustomed keenness; it draws distressing conclusions from insufficient premises; it sees that life is not always just; and decides veraciously that it is always unjust; hence it finds misanthropes attractive, and is apt to form legends of friendship with much better people.—Mrs. Weston Emerson.

Wintering Of Bees

Best Methods Used For Housing During The Winter Months

One of the most important phases of Canadian beekeeping is the housing of the bees during the winter months and there are two methods in common use whereby the necessary protection is given. The first method is to move all the bees into a well-constructed cellar or dug-out and leave them there until the following spring. The second method is to pack them snugly in outside cases. Both methods are successful if properly carried out and both have been practiced on an extensive scale at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and in a number of the branch farm apiaries in different parts of Canada with success. To be successful in outdoor wintering requires more care on the part of the beekeeper than does indoor wintering and success depends quite largely upon how the bees are packed away. Here at Ottawa different types and sizes of cases holding from one to four colonies are in use. Generally speaking, however, the type or shape of the case does not matter so long as it is first built large enough to hold the required number of colonies and to allow at least four inches of packing material between the floor and walls of the case and the colonies, and from six to eight inches on top. No packing is required between the colonies. Secondly the case should be made of a material that is non-absorbent, dry, and, thirdly, a separate entrance must be allowed for each colony. The size of the case will depend upon the number and size of the hives to go into it, but it is well to have it deep enough to allow for one full depth super to be added to the hive. In order to make it weather-proof it should be made of well-matched lumber and the roof covered with a waterproof material. The entrance to the case should be exactly opposite the entrances of the hives and should be about eight inches long and one inch high. To reduce the size of the entrance for the coldest weather, fit it with a revolving block so that when the block is lowered the entrance will be three-quarters of an inch long by one inch high. There should be no ledge beneath the entrance of the hives, the latter may be blocked with snow and ice. Remember protection is only one of the factors of successful wintering. Good cases do not make strong colonies or supply the necessary food, but good cases and good packing give the bees a better chance of living through.—Dominion Apatist.

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